THE

NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE: OR, THE ESSEX GAZETTE.

VOL. VII. NUMB. 360.

From THURSDAY, *June* 15, to THURSDAY, *June* 22, 1775.

CAMBRIDGE: Printed by SAMUEL and EBENEZER HALL, at their Office in Stoughton-Hall, HARVARD-COLLEGE.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS, *vid. pa. 752.*

The Letters and Extracts you are now publiſhing, will go near to convince the Continent of America, that the late Governor Hutchinſon, inſtead of confining himſelf to his own Colony, has baſely and unwearidly engaged in undermining the common Rights of all, in a Way not well adapted to ſupport the Dignity of his religious Character.——But to the Evidence——

No. 13. Boſton, 27 Oct. 1769.

Dear Sir, [Sir Francis Bernard is the Gentleman addreſſed.]

OUR merchant ſubſcription goes on, although there are ſome who refuſe to join, yet it is generally ſuppoſed the ſame meaſures will be uſed as have been to compel a compliance with the former agreement.——

I am more and more confirmed, that the repeal of the laſt act will make a difference among our ſons of liberty. Many in each Colony will be content, whilſt others will continue their oppoſition. If ever Machiavellian policy is to be juſtified, this is the time; and I cannot think there can be any ground for complaint, if every diſpute about bounds or of any other nature ſhould be ſuffer'd to continue, until it be made certain, what ſort of ſubjects we intend to be. At N. York they are in full expectation of an American Parliament, upon the plan of the government of Ireland.—— This would be the ſtrangeſt policy that ever was heard of. If Ireland could be removed three thouſand miles from Britain, it would ſoon ceaſe to be under the dominion of the ſame prince; with ſtill greater reaſon we may ſay, it would never ſubmit to parliamentary authority. At the Congreſs at Albany in 1754, I was in favor of a union of the governments for certain purpoſes, and I drew the plan which was then accepted; but if I had imagined ſuch abſurd notions of government could ever have entered into the heads of the Americans as are now publickly avowed, I ſhould then have been againſt any ſort of union, as I was for it.—I know every thing I write to you of a public nature you communicate to his Lordſhip, [Hillſborough.]

I am with great regard, your moſt faithful, &c.

No. 21. Boſton, 20 Decemb. 1769.

My dear Sir, [Sir F. Bernard.]

HAVING wrote at large by a veſſel to Hull and another to Glaſgow, I intend this only to cover the News-Papers and to obſerve to you, &c. I am glad Penſylvania and the Jerſies have complied with the act of parliament, and made the proviſion required. N. York by a change of parties are under more difficulty. The *Delancy's* are become the court party, and tho' they with to ſee the thing done, are afraid ſuddenly to promote a meaſure they before oppoſed. *I wiſh every other government may deſert us, and that we may go to quarrelling one government with another.*

I am, &c.

Boſton, 13 Jan. 1769. [*It ſhould have been* 1770.]

My dear Sir, [Mr. Secretary Pownall.]

NEver was of opinion that the ſource of all our diſorder was an apprehenſion, that the united oppoſition of the colonies would bring parliament to any terms, and that whenever it appeared, that at all events parliament would maintain its authority, this oppoſition would ſubſide. Upon the preſent proſpect it lowers, and every poſſible means is now uſed to perſwade rather than to compel to perſevere in this oppoſition. But whenever parliament ſhall determine to make a trial of its ſtrength, I ſhould think it beſt with great deference, that it ſhould be upon ſome point altogether unexceptionable. If therefore the duties in the late act ſo far as has been propoſed, or wholly, ſhould be repealed, nothing would be more proper, than an act declaring the offence and the penalties of combinations to reſiſt or defeat the operations of acts of parliament that remain in force; for it muſt ſtrike every common underſtanding that ſuch combinations are abſurd, and contrary to the fundamental principles of government. The great difficulty is to provide ſome method, for an impartial trial of offences againſt ſuch an act. The act would at leaſt be a teſt for a commitmitty to it. Under the preſent conſtitution of all the colonies, all judges and juries being ſworn to go according to law, could be refuſed or neglected upon no other principle, than becauſe the kingdom and the colonies are two diſtinct governments, and the parliament is not the ſupreme authority of the whole. Let the attorney general and other officers of the crown to whom it appertains, be required to ſee that every offence againſt the act be vigorouſly proſecuted, and if any colony at all refuſe to adopt it, every meaſure to puſh the return of ſuch colony to a due ſubjection muſt be juſtified. Is a new method of trying offences againſt it may be abſolutely neceſſary.—If the council would have join'd with me, I ſhould long ago have tried, whether we had not interior ſtrength to ſuppreſs them (the confederate merchants.) But if the preſent combination can entirely at an end, I think it abſolutely neceſſary the ſenſe of the nation ſhould be publickly known to prevent the like hereafter; and indeed whenever government is feeble, every attempt of this nature is to be guarded againſt in the firſt place, and ſhould be cruſhed in embrio.

If you think any thing I have wrote deſerves my Lord Hillſborough's notice, you will be pleaſed to communicate it.

Boſton, 14. Jan. 1770.

[Addreſſed to the ſame Gentleman.]

I Hope I ſhall receive ſuch inſtruction by the next packet as may induce the council to join with me in ſome meaſures to break the confederacy. If they ſhould be induced it will be from fear of the conſequences which may follow upon their refuſal.

Boſton, Feb. 1770.

My dear Sir,

THE principle of independence is increaſing every day.——I dare ſay next election there will not be ſeven counſellors, perhaps not one thoſe, who are of a different principle. The ſame principle is ſpread among the people, and will influence the executive powers of government, and in a ſhort time no juries will be formed, but ſuch as will be govern'd by it in all their verdicts. It is not much better in the royal governments. One of the council of New York writes by the laſt poſt that nothing can reſtore America, but a lord lieutenant and an American parliament; and however jealous they may be of it in England, yet they will find the ſpirit of democracy to be ſo perſevering, that they will be obliged at laſt to come into it. Things appear to me neceſſary, in the firſt place, that each colony ſhould be made ſenſible of the obligation to ſubmit to the ſupreme legiſlative authority. In what way parliament will do this, I cannot tell. I know it would have been leſs difficult to have done it laſt year than it is this; and I think it will be in proportion more difficult if it be delayed another year. Could any thing be thought of which would anſwer the purpoſe of a teſt or explicit owning the power of parliament without limitation. What if upon the repeal of the laſt act called the revenue act, another *was to be made,* (in ſhort hand) providing that all the members of the council and of the houſe, in each colony, at the ſame time they took the oaths of allegiance, &c. ſhould take the ſame oath that the governers of the ſeveral colonies are required to take, before they take upon their adminiſtration, that they will conform to acts of trade and endeavour the execution of them. I ſuggeſt this as matter for conſideration, and what is leſs likely to make a general convulſion in the colonies, and yet may tend to eſtabliſh parliamentary authority in general, in the colonies. [From the ſhort hand to the end of this paragraph, the vowels are all left out, and *dots* uſed for vowels in the beginning and ending of words, as in ſome other letters.]

I can't help thinking that this authority might have been preſerved intire, if more attention had been given to the colonies. They ought to have been uſed to acts of parliament every ſeſſion, ſome to reſpect the colonies in general, others particular colonies. The act relative to wills extended to America in general. The land bank act to this colony only. The act reſtraining paper currency I think extended to the New-England colonies only; but ſuch acts have been rare. Perhaps it is not too late to recover what has been loſt by going into this practice now; and if at the beginning of every ſeſſion a committee was appointed for America, at the ſame time the committees for grievances &c. uſed to be appointed, it would have a good effect. The New York ſcheme of a general government, I gave you my opinion upon in a former letter. Beſides the objection then made, the vaſt extent of country from ſouth to north, makes the ſcheme of one government impracticable. If any thing of this nature ſhould ever be thought adviſable, three diſtinct governments would be the leaſt which could be erected. Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New-England for one; New York to Virginia inclusive, another; and the Carolines and the reſt of the continent ſouthward, a third. Poſſibly ſuch proviſion might be made in an act of parliament which ſhall conſtitute theſe governments, for ſecuring parliamentary authority, (and indeed a ſubmiſſion to the act would be the ſtrongeſt acknowledgement of that authority) as might countervail all the diſadvantages ariſing from the union of the ſeveral governments comprehended in each general government; and by having a nobleman with talents for it, for each of the general governors never to remain above three years, as I think is the caſe in New Spain in a ſhort time a good part of the nobility would have a perſect acquaintance with America, and parliament be better able from time to time to make ſuch proviſions as ſhall be neceſſary.

Penal acts alone would anſwer the purpoſe, if the principle could once be eſtabliſhed that America is ſubject to acts of parliament. I do not ſay that the contrary principle is yet eſtabliſhed, but there is a growing tendency to it, and the powers of government are ſo enfeebled, that it will be extremely difficult to carry ſuch acts into execution. Such acts nevertheleſs would be better than no proviſion at all.

[Mr. Hutchinſon wrote upon the above ſubject of forming three governments, to Sir F. Bernard, Feb. 28. 1770, in his letter No. 5. In the ſame letter, being upon the point of ſupreme parliamentary authority, and mentioning the prevalency of the oppoſite ſentiments, which he univerſally denominates *principles of independency*, he writes, "a great part of the colonies will keep up Lord Chatham's diſtinction, that parliament gives up taxation, let it aſſert legiſlation, and ſupport it before this part of the people find out, *that it is the right of Engliſhmen to be governed by laws in general, as well as laws for taxation, to which they have given their conſent in perſon or by their repreſentative.*"]

I am ſomewhat apprehenſive, Mr. Printer, that you will not know how to allow me more room, and yet I muſt pray you to inſert one more letter wrote to Lord Hillſborough.

No. 27. Boſton, 12 June 1772.

My Lord,

ALTHO' Admiral Montague tranſmits to the lords of the admiralty, a particular account of the ſurprizing and burning his majeſty's armed ſchooner Gaſpee, by a great number of people from the town of Providence, yet I imagine ſo extraordinary an affair requires to have mention made of it by me to your lordſhip.

From ſome former account of the ſchooner's having been dogged from place to place, I have apprehended there would ſomething tragical follow from a ſet of people, to whom every ſervant of the crown who does his duty, will always be obnoxious. I have known the preſent Governor of the colony many years, and uſed to eſteem him as the moſt fit perſon among them for the poſt, but the conſtitution is ſuch, that he is not capable of acting his own judgment, and muſt be ſubſervient to the deſigns of the illicit traders and there is no doubt that nothing more will be done by authority there, than iſſuing a proclamation, and perhaps not even that.—— If ſome meaſures are not taken in England in conſequence of ſo flagrant an inſult upon the King's authority, I fear it will encourage the neighbouring colonies to perſevere in their oppoſition to the laws of trade, and to be guilty of the like and greater acts of violence. As the town of Providence joins to this province, and is leſs than 30 miles from this town, and the flame may ſpread here, I hope your Lordſhip will not think that I go out of my line in this information. Matters which relate to my own proviace more immediately, I beg leave to refer until the next opportunity.

I have the honour to be moſt reſpectfully,

ſee pa. 758 My Lord, Your's, &c.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

A Gentleman that left Boſton about ſix Days ago, aſſerts for Fact that he ſaw landed on the Long-Wharf at that Place, out of one boat alone, no leſs than 64 dead Men that had been killed by the Provincials at the late Attack at Noddle's and Hog-Iſlands. (11)

From a Dublin Paper of the 24th of April, we have the following Paragraph, "The Spaniards have in Carthagena Harbour 14 Sail "of the Line, 15 Sail of Frigates, and 24000 Men embarked.—— "This hath cauſed a Memorial to be diſpatched to Madrid, which "departed laſt Monday."

In a Charleſtown Paper of May 26, is the following Extract of a Letter from Antigua, dated May 6. "A Report is current here "and is but too well founded, that Governor Shirley, and Lieu"nant Governor Stewart, both of Dominica, about Sunday laſt, "fought a Duel at the Saints, an Iſland near Guadaloupe, and that "Mr. Shirley fell, Stuart is gone to Martinico."

We hear that Markets are very high among the Windward Iſlands; and that the Spaniards have purchaſed all the Proviſions that could be bought at St. Euſtatia.

NEW-LONDON, June 16.

Three grand Tories from Freetown, (12) Col. Gilbert's ſon being one of the Number) who fled from the juſt Reſentment of their Brethren, have taken Shelter in the Hoſpital near Sagharbour, Long-Iſland, and are now under the Operation of Inoculation for the Small-Pox; which ſo much exaſperated the People that it was with Difficulty the Populace was prevented burning the Houſe; whereupon the Committees of Eaſthampton and Southampton met and paſſed a Reſolve, That it was their Opinion that a ſtop be put to Inoculation at that Place for the preſent.

Capt. Thomas Cheſter of Groton, who came to Town laſt Wedneſday from Philadelphia, which Place he left laſt Friday, informs, That a Ship arrived there from London, the Day before he came out, (in which Major Skeene was Paſſenger,) having on Board 70 Cheſts of Fire Arms, which were taken into Cuſtody of the Citizens. ——This Veſſel was bound to Quebec, but meeting with ſome Veſſels on the Banks of Newfoundland, who informed them that the Regular Troops had been defeated the 19th of April, the Town of Boſton ſhut up, and that the Provincial Troops had taken Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, and penetrated into Canada, ſome Difference aroſe between Maj. Skeene, (who was a principal Freighter) and the Captain of the Veſſel, as to the Propriety of proceeding to Quebec, and it was finally determined to put into Philadelphia.

Maj. Skeene, is Father to Lieut. Col. Skeene, who was lately brought to Hartford from Skeenſborough. The Major being a high Tory, was taken into Cuſtody.

PROVIDENCE, June 17.

On Monday laſt the Honorable General Aſſembly of this Colony met at Eaſt-Greenwich.

Letter from His Honor the Deputy-Governor to Capt. Wallace.

SIR, Eaſt-Greenwich, June 14, 1775.

LONG have the good People of this Colony been oppreſſed by your Conduct in interrupting their lawful Trade, and preventing the Importation of the Proviſions neceſſary for their Subſiſtence. The Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, already filled with Reſtrictions of Trade, oppreſſive in the higheſt Degree, ſeem by you to be thought too lenient. Not controuled by thoſe you affect to call your Maſters, you have detained the Perſons and taken away the Property of his Majeſty's American Subjects, without any Warrant from the Acts of Trade, by which you have greatly impeded the Intercourſe between this and the other Colonies, as well as between the different Parts of this Colony. The Inhabitants, expecting the Interpoſition of the lawful Authority of the Colony, have borne theſe Outrages with a Patience almoſt criminal; the Legiſlature have heard their Complaints, and in Conſequence of an Act paſſed by the General Aſſembly this Day, I demand of you the Reaſon of your Conduct towards the Inhabitants of this Colony, in ſtopping and detaining their Veſſels; and I alſo demand of you, that you immediately reſtore the two Packets belonging to ſome Inhabitants of the Town of Providence, and all other Veſſels belonging to the Inhabitants of this Colony, which you have taken, and unjuſtly detain. So long as you remain in the Colony, and demean yourſelf as becomes your Office, you may depend upon the Protection of the Laws, and every Aſſiſtance for promoting the public Service in my Power: And you may alſo be aſſured, that the whole Power of this Colony will be exerted, to ſecure the Perſons and Properties of the Inhabitants againſt every lawleſs Invader.—— An immediate Anſwer is requeſted to this Letter.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble Servant,

NICHOLAS COOKE, Deputy-Governor.

To JAMES WALLACE, Eſq; Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Roſe, at Newport.

Capt. Wallace's Anſwer.

His Majeſty's Ship Roſe, Rhode-Iſland, June 15, 1775.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Letter of the 14th Inſtant. Although I am unacquainted with you, or what Station you act in, ſuppoſe you write in Behalf of ſome Body of People; therefore, previous to my giving an Anſwer, I muſt deſire to know, whether or not you, or the People on whoſe Behalf you write, are not in open Rebellion to your lawful Sovereign, and the Acts of the Britiſh Legiſlature? I am, Sir, your moſt humble Servant,

NICHOLAS COOKE, Eſq; JAMES WALLACE.

On Thurſday laſt, ſoon after the above inſolent Anſwer was returned to the Deputy-Governor, as one of the Packets mentioned in his Honor's Letter, which had been piratically ſeized and detained by Capt. Wallace, was cruiſing as a Tender in the Narraganſett-Bay, in Queſt of Plunder, as uſual, the ſame with an armed Sloop, fitted out by the Colony for the Protection of its Trade, whoſe Commander not anſwering in a Tone ſufficiently ſubmiſſive, was fired upon by the Tender; the Compliment was returned with ſuch Effect as to put the Pirates into ſome Confuſion, and they endeavoured to make off, but were prevented by an armed Packet Boat, in the Service of the Colony, that had by this Time come up; the Pirates finding they could not eſcape, ran the Veſſel aſhore on Connanicut, and went off with much Precipitation. The Firing on both Sides continued ſome Minutes, though none of our People were hurt, and but one of the Pirates wounded. On board the Packet retaken were found 8 Swivels, 17 Stands of Arms, a Number of Piſtols, Cutlaſſes, Cartouch-Boxes, &c.

We hear that the Mohawk Nation of Indians having been rendered ſomewhat uneaſy, through the Artifice of the Superintendent, the People of Albany lately had a Conference with them, and brightened the Chain of Friendſhip.

(1) See Index under Letters from Hutchinſon & See Index under Hutchinſon & See Index under Merchants agree not to import, &c. — See the important names, page 624, 751, Vol. 2 & See Index under Vol. 1. under Merchants &c.

(1) See Index, see pa. 735, Vol. 1.

(2) See Index, under Governor

(3) See Billeting Act pa. 274, Vol. 1.

(4) See ſuppoſed ſame Act againſt New York pa. 719, Vol. 1.

(5) See Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2.

(6) See declaratory Act, pa. 554.

(7) We do conform to Acts of Trade, ſee pa. 591, Vol. 2 & pa. 667, 685, 1225.

(8) See Falkland's Speech, 403, Vol.

(9) See Sea Act, pa. 735, Vol. 1, & Molaſſ. Act pa. 9. Vol. 2. & See Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050. Petition of right, pa. 816. Bill of rights, pa. 1053. Vol. 2. (10) See pa. 97, Vol. (11) See index under Army of the United Colonies, &c. (12) See pa. 719, 730. (13) See index, under Troops. (14) See Battle, pa. 723, &c. (15) See pa. 735. (16) See acts in liſt of Grievances, pa. 971.

LONDON, April 6.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor made the following Speech to the Common-Hall, previous to the Livery's voting a Remonstrance and Petition to the Throne.

Gentlemen of the Livery,

"IT would ill become me on this important day to take up much of your time. I very readily complied with the request of several respectable fellow citizens to call this common hall, from every feeling of justice and humanity to our persecuted Brethren in America, and the fatal consequences I foresee of the violent proceedings now carrying on, which must so deeply affect the prosperity, not only of this, the first commercial city in the world, but likewise the whole kingdom. I will only, Gentlemen, beg leave to read to you from your own records on this subject, the words of a petition from this metropolis to both Houses of Parliament long before the present unhappy contest between the Mother Country and her American Colonies; so long ago as the year 1739.

"The citizens of London are too deeply interested in whatever affects the trade of this nation not to express the utmost anxiety for the welfare of that only source of our riches. The petitioners apprehend, that the trade from these his Majesty's kingdoms to his *American Colonies* is of the *utmost importance and almost the only profitable trade this nation now enjoys unrivalled by others.*"

"If, Gentlemen, the trade to our *American Colonies* near 40 years ago, was, according to the declared opinion of this metropolis, of such importance, the amazing entries for several late years made in the books of the Custom-House, which are almost daily before your eyes, will best demonstrate to what an immense magnitude it is since grown. Such an object surely calls for our most earnest, unwearied attention and regard. Whatever your determinations may be, you may be assured of the hearty concurrence of your Chief Magistrate." (10)

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

The spirit of opposition to the arbitrary and tyrannical acts of the Ministry and Parliament of Britain, hath diffused itself so universally throughout this province, that the people, even to its most extended frontiers, are indefatigable in training themselves to military discipline.---The aged, as well as the young, daily march out under the banners of liberty, and discover a determined resolution to maintain her cause even until death.---In the town of Reading, in Berks county, there had been some time past three companies formed and very forward in their exercise; since, however, we are well informed a fourth company have associated under the name of the Old Man's Company. It consists of about 80 Germans of the age of 40 and upwards---Many of them have been in the military service in Germany. The person who, at their first assembling, led them to the field, is 97 years of age, has been forty years in the regular service, and in seventeen pitched battles; and the drummer is eighty-four. In lieu of a cockade, they wear in their hats a black crape, as expressive of their sorrow for the mournful events which have occasioned them, at their late time of life, to take arms against our brethren, in order to preserve that liberty which they left their native country to enjoy.---A correspondent, who lately saw them perform their exercise for several hours, says, they discovered such a sober firmness in their countenances, and such vigour and address in handling their arms and performing their evolutions, as filled him with the highest respect and esteem for this truly venerable band.

The Ladies, in Bristol township, have evidenced a laudable regard to the interest of their country.---At their own expence, they have furnished the regiment of that county with a suit of colours and drums, and are now making a collection to supply muskets to such of the men as are not able to supply themselves. We hear the Lady, who was appointed to present the colours to the regiment, gave in charge to the Soldiers, never to desert the COLOURS of the LADIES, if they ever wished that the LADIES SHOULD LIST UNDER THEIR BANNERS. (12)

Yesterday morning arrived a messenger from Ticonderoga, by which we learn, that all was quiet when he came away; that the Provincials had armed the sloop, schooner, and 2 of the batteaux, taken from the parliamentary forces, which were to scour the lake to watch the motions of the enemy.---That large succours of men, provisions, &c. were on their way from Connecticut, to secure those posts.

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, June 15, 1775.

WHEREAS it is necessary that this Colony be provided with a Magazine of Arms, which are good and sufficient:---Therefore, *RESOLVED*, That any Person or Persons who may have such to sell, shall receive so much for them, as the Selectmen of the Town or District in which he or they may dwell, shall appraise said Arms at; upon the Delivery of the same to the Committee of Supply at Watertown, and exhibiting a Certificate of said Appraisement, attested by said Selectmen, to the Committee aforesaid, provided said Delivery be made within one Month from the Date hereof.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Sec'ry.

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, June 21st, 1775.

WHEREAS a Number of our inveterate Enemies have taken Shelter under the Protection of General Gage and his Troops, and have left a considerable Interest, whereby it becomes necessary that some Provision should be made for the Disposal of the same.

Therefore RESOLVED, That the Selectmen and Committees of Correspondence of the several Towns and Districts of this Colony, be directed to take under their Care, the Effects and Estates of the several Persons who have fled for Protection to Boston or elsewhere, and to improve the same to the best Advantage, and render a true Account of the Profits arising therefrom, to this Congress, or some future House of Representatives of this Colony, they being allowed a reasonable Consideration for their Trouble.

JA. WARREN, President.

A true Copy from the Minutes.

Attest. SAM. FREEMAN, Sec'ry.

WATERTOWN, June 19.

We hear that one Porter, an Attorney of Salem, was lately detected at Cohoss, in conveying a Letter from T. Gage to Governor Carlton of Quebec, requiring his very good Friends the Catholicks may be forthwith sent to assist him in cutting the Throats of all *Heretics*. The Letter was found between the Soles of his Shoe. Porter in attempting to escape, was shot thro' the Back, and expired instantly.

CAMBRIDGE, June 22.

Last Friday Night a Detachment from our Army began an Intrenchment on an Eminence below Bunker-Hill, about a Mile to the Northward of the Center of the Town of Charlestown. The Enemy appeared to be much alarmed on Saturday Morning, when they discovered our Operations, and immediately began a heavy Cannonading from a Battery on Corps-Hill, Boston, and from the Ships in the Harbour. Our People, with little Loss, continued to carry on their Works till 10 o'Clock, P. M. on Saturday, when they discovered a large Body of the Enemy crossing Charles-River from Boston. They landed on a Point of Land about a Mile Eastward of our Intrenchment, and immediately exposed their Army for an Attack, previous to which they set Fire to the Town of Charlestown. It is supposed the Enemy intended to attack us under Cover of the Smoke from the burning Houses, the Wind favouring them in such a Design; while, on the other Side, their Army was extending Northward towards Mistick-River, with an apparent Design of surrounding our Men within the Works, and of cutting off any Assistance intended for their Relief. They were however, in some Measure, counteracted in this Design, and drew their Army into closer Order. As the Enemy approached, our Men were not only exposed to the Attack of a very numerous Musketry, but to the heavy Fire of the Battery on Corps-Hill, 4 or 5 Men of War, several armed Boats or floating Batteries in Mistick-River, and a Number of Field Pieces: Notwithstanding which, our Troops within the Intrenchment, and at a Breast Work without, sustained the Enemy's Attacks with real Bravery and Resolution, killed and wounded great Numbers, and repulsed them several Times; and after beating, for about 2 Hours, as severe and heavy a Fire as perhaps ever was known, and many having fired away all their Ammunition, they were over powered by Numbers, and obliged to leave the Intrenchment, retreating about Sunset, to a small Distance over Charlestown Neck.

Our Loss, from the best Information we can obtain, does no exceed 50 killed, and about 20 or 30 taken Prisoners.

The Town of Charlestown, supposed to contain about 300 Dwelling-Houses, a great Number of which were large and elegant, besides 150 or 200 other Buildings, are almost all laid in Ashes by the Barbarity and wanton Cruelty of that infernal Villain, Thomas Gage. *see index under Gage*

The Enemy yet remain in Possession of Charlestown, and have erected Works for their Defence on Bunker-Hill. It is said they have brought over from Boston Part of their Light-Horse.

Our Troops continue in high Spirits. They are fortifying a very high Hill, about a Mile and an half from this Town, and within Cannon Shot of the Enemy on Bunker-Hill.

The following is a Copy of a Letter from a Person of Credit, and is thought by many judicious Persons to contain Accounts not far from the Truth.

"Hingham, June 19.

"Yesterday I came out of Boston at 2 o'Clock P. M. I heard the Officers and Soldiers say that they were sure that they had a Thousand or more killed and wounded; that they were carrying the wounded Men from 4 o'Clock on Saturday until I came away. General Howe commanded the Troops. They buried their Dead at Charlestown. Among the Dead was Major Pitcairn. A great many other Officers are dead. There were 5000 Soldiers went from Boston. The Soldiers and Officers exult very much upon taking our Lines."

J. B.

The Account of the Number of Troops which came from Boston, as mentioned in the above Letter, is corroborated by the Observation of a Gentleman at Chelsea, who saw them in the Boats, and judged the Number to be near 5000.

It is reported that one of the Enemy's General Officers is among the Slain, said to be either Howe or Burgoyne.

MARRIED] On Tuesday the 6th Instant, the Rev. JOSEPH DANA of Ipswich, to Miss POLLY TURNER of Boston.

LOST on the Road to Providence, within 3 Miles of Mann's Tavern in Wrentham, a Pair of SADDLE-BAGS, containing sundry Articles of considerable Value, consisting chiefly of wearing Apparel of the linen Kind, besides a Pair of Shoes with silver Buckles, a Pocket Pistol, &c. Whoever will bring the said Bags, with their Contents, to the abovementioned Mann's, or the Printers hereof, or give Intelligence of them, that the Owner may have them again, shall be rewarded to their full Satisfaction.

N. B. The abovementioned Bags are known to have been taken up within 30 Minutes after they fell from the Carriage which was on Saturday, 3d of June, between 6 and 7 o'Clock P. M.

WANTED by a Gentleman about forty Miles distance from hence, an experienced Pump-Maker. Any such wanting present Employ may apply to the Printers hereof. *Cambridge, 22d June, 1775.*

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable and agreeable FARM, containing 200 Acres, situate in Thompson Parish, in Killingly, Connecticut, nearest adjoining to the Meeting-House therein.---Said Farm is excellently accommodated with Water, Orcharding, and most profitably proportioned with Mowing, Pasturing, Plowing and wood Land. The Buildings are equal to the Soil and Improvements, which comprehends the whole Tract. The whole is well inclosed and divided properly, principally by good stone Walls. It has been a Tavern for many Years, and is now. Whoever wants to purchase the same may know the Terms (which shall be reasonable) by applying to me the Subscriber, at said House, on the Premises. SIMEON FOBES.

Killingly, April 20, 1775.

DESERTED from Capt. Putnam's Company, in Col. Mansfield's Regiment, *George Douglas*, who had on a short blue Coat, with white metal Buttons, long white Trowsers, and round Hat; and *William Gould*, who had on a round Jacket, long white Trowsers, striped linen Shirt, and an old round Hat. It is desired that they may be taken up, and brought to Head-Quarters in Cambridge.

CHELMSFORD, June 12, 1775.

WHEREAS I Timothy Brown of Tewksbury, have been suspected as an Enemy to the Liberties of America, I do hereby acknowledge that I have in Time past said something (tho' with no inimical Design) that were taken as of an inimical Nature. I am heartily sorry I said those Things, and desire the Forgiveness of all Persons that I have offended thereby, and do declare myself a Friend to the Charter Privileges of my Country, and that I will use all lawful Endeavours to maintain and defend the same.

TIMO. BROWN.

The above written Acknowledgement was accepted by the Committee of Correspondence for the Towns of Chelmsford, Billerica and Tewksbury, and they do hereby recommend the above named Timothy Brown, to the Charity and Friendship of the good People through the Country.

In the Name and by the Order of the Committee of said Towns.

SIMEON SPAULDING, Chairman.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, of Enfield, in Connecticut, on the Night of the 13th Instant, out of a Pasture in Brookline, a small Mare, almost black, a natural Pacer, her Mane hanging on the near Side, the Hair worn off on her left Side and right Thigh, carries her Head low, 7 Years old, and shod all round. Whoever will take up said Mare and return her to Capt. Hezekiah Parsons, of said Enfield, now in Roxbury, in Col. Pitkin's Regiment, shall have one Dollar Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. JOHN PARSON.

[Advices by the Hartford Post.]

NEW-YORK, June 15.

On Tuesday arrived the Ship Mary and Susanna, Capt. Thomson, in 5 Weeks and 3 Days from Cork in Ireland. Captain Thomson reports, that when he left Cork, the 5th of May, several Transports lay there, having on board three Regiments of Soldiers, that another Regiment at the same Place were preparing to embark, and that the four were immediately to sail for New-York, where they may be every Day expected.

LONDON, May 3.

IN the Council at Lord Gower's before the holidays, it was finally determined to reinforce General Gage yet further; to order him to leave 6000 men in Boston, and to march with 14,000 to Philadelphia; previously dispersing a proclamation declaring all persons who presume to meet in any extra-provincial Congress, rebels.

Another account we have received makes the plan to be for the General entirely to evacuate Boston, leaving that town to its fate.

It is said, that Lord North, before the rising of Parliament, will bring in a bill for solemnly declaring all extra-provincial meetings among the colonies to be rebellious and punishable accordingly.

The Enfigns of the Order of Knight of the Bath, will, we hear be very soon bestowed on an American Governor, who will come over for the purpose as soon as the Generals Burgoyne, &c. arrive at Boston. *see arrival, pa. 748*

CORK, May 1.

Last Friday morning sailed from Cove 24 transports with troops for Boston. They have had very fine weather, but mostly contrary winds since their departure.

Yesterday arrived here eleven transports from Plymouth, with the 3d and 11th regiments on board, which are to remain in this kingdom.

We are informed that six regiments of foot more on this establishment, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

Last Thursday morning the three battalions of this city and Liberties, consisting of fifteen hundred men, the artillery company of one hundred and fifty, (with two twelve, and four six pounder brass field-pieces) a troop of light horse, several companies of light infantry, rangers, and rifle men, in the whole above two thousand men, marched to the common, and having joined in brigade, went through the manual exercise, firings and manœuvres, (with a dexterity scarcely to have been expected from such short practice) in the presence of the Members of the Continental Congress, and several thousand spectators, among whom were a great number of the most respectable inhabitants of this city.

NEW-YORK June 15.

We hear from Albany, that the General Committee for the city have resolved to raise 800 men, for the defence of American Liberty; and that as soon as said resolve was made public, three companies were immediately inlisted, who have since marched for the defence of the important fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point. *see page 735*

Last Monday morning a quantity of military stores were taken from what are called the King's stores, at Turtle Bay, and carried clear off.

Yesterday one M'Donald, who it is said had been privately inlisting men to serve under General Gage, against their country, was taken into custody, and conducted by a party of the city Grenadiers, before the Provincial Congress then sitting, where he was examined, and returned in custody.---We hear some important discoveries were made.

LEE & JONES

ADVERTISE all who may have Concerns with them, that JOHN COFFIN JONES resides at Newbury-Port, to whom they are desired to apply.

STOLEN out of the House of Samuel Shepard, Innholder in Haverhill, on the Night following the 12th of this Instant, 2 patch Gown; 2 Bengal brown Gowns, cuffed up with Persian; 2 black Cloaks; 2 Aprons, one black; 2 Handkerchiefs; 2 pair of Stockings; 2 pair of Women's black Everlasting Shoes; 2 Holland Shift; 2 Pair of stone Buttons, and a Number of other Articles. Whoever shall recover and deliver the same to the Subscriber, shall have the Reward of Ten Dollars.

Haverhill, June 13, 1775. SAMUEL SHEPARD.

GAWEN BROWN, jun.

LATELY arrived from London, has opened a Shop in Cambridge, opposite the West End of the Meeting-House, where Gentlemen may be furnished with a Variety of elegant new Watches. Likewise repairs repeating, horizontal, seconds and plain Watches, in the best Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates.

N. B. All Sorts of Clock Work repaired.

WHEREAS *Ebenezer Bradish*, jun. Esq. of Cambridge, has been represented as a Person unfriendly to the just Rights and Liberties of his Country, and by withdrawing himself from Cambridge and retiring to Boston, on the Day of the late unhappy Commencement of Hostilities between the Troops under the Command of General Gage, and the Inhabitants of this Province, he has increased the public Suspicions against him, whereby he is rendered more odious and disagreeable to his Countrymen.

Therefore, to remove from the Minds of our beloved Friends and Countrymen, all groundless Apprehensions, and to do Justice to Mr. Bradish; we the Subscribers, having made due Enquiry into the Cause of his going to Boston at the Time aforesaid, and of his Conduct since, do say, that we are satisfied that Mr. Bradish had no Desire by that Means, to do any Injury to his Country, but on the contrary his Design was friendly, and his Conduct justifiable, and we recommend it to all Persons to conduct towards Mr. Bradish, as a Gentleman who is not unfriendly to the Rights and Privileges of his Countrymen so far as we are able to discover upon strict Enquiry into his late Conduct.

Cambridge, May 3, 1775.

Seth Pomeroy, of Northampton, (General.)
Thomas Legate, of Leominster, (Colonel.)
Elisha Porter, of Hadley, (Colonel.)
John Paterson, of Lenox, (Colonel.)
Henry Herrick, of Beverly, (Colonel.)
Levi Shepard, of Northampton, (Major.)
Jonathan W. Austin, of Chelmsford, (Major.)
Thomas Williams, of Stockbridge, (Captain.)
Ebenezer Sayer, of Wells, (Colonel.)
Jesse Leavenworth, of New-Haven.

N B. Whereas a Report has been unjustly spread abroad, that it was not the Regulars but our People who took the Goods out of my House; this is to certify to all good People, that the said Report is false, and never came from me, and that I am certain my House was not only shot at but plundered by the Regulars.

May 11, 1775. EBENEZER BRADISH.

LISBON and Malaga Wines, per Cask. Antigua Rum per Hogshead, Brandy, Pork, 10d. and 8d. Nails per Cask, Flour, Raisins per Cask, Bar-Iron, Philadelphia Starch, Virginia Hemp per Ton, a few Barrels Tar, English Salt, with many other Articles, to be sold by

WILLIAM VANS, in *Salem.*

(1) see List of Governors, pa. 971. (2) see index under Town, Boston, Gage, Provincial, Congress, Continental, & Provincial, resolves, Arming of the Country, &c. Fortifications near 40 years ago, Army of the United &c. (3) see index under Troops (12) see page 735. (4) see index under Congress Provincial (5) see the Manner, Council, see pa. 549, 554. (6) see index under Town of Boston. (7) see Gage. (8) see index under Congress Continental. (9) see the above piece, pa. 746, with the references in the margin. (10) see the petition, pa. 742. (11) see List of Governors, page 679, & see Names of the Committee, page 1037. (12) see index under Arming of the Country, &c. (13) see Charter, pa. 1077. Vol. 2. (14) see index under Arming of the Country, &c. (15) see index under Town of Boston. (16) see index under Gage. (17) see index under Congress Continental. (18) see General Gage's Account, pa. 817, 818. & Burgoyne's Letter, pa. 844.